DOCKET NO.: ISIC-0001-101 (ISIS-3501) **PATENT**

In the Claims:

Please amend the claims according to the claim list provided below.

1-24. (cancelled)

25. (previously amended) A method of enhancing penetration of an antisense nucleic acid across the alimentary canal of an animal comprising administering to said animal the composition of claim 44, wherein said composition enhances penetration of said nucleic acid across the alimentary canal of said animal.

26. (previously amended) The method of claim 25 wherein said administration is sublingual, endoscopic or rectal.

27. (previously amended) The method of claim 25 wherein said administration is oral.

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28-43. (cancelled)

44. (previously amended) A composition comprising a nucleic acid and at least two fatty acids or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein said nucleic acid has a cytosine to 5-methyl-cytosine substitution; a 2'-methoxyethoxy modification; a phosphorothioate linkage and a cytosine to 5-methyl-cytosine substitution; or a phosphorothioate linkage and a 2'-methoxyethoxy modification.

45. (previously added) The composition of claim 44 wherein said nucleic acid is an oligonucleotide.

46. (previously added) The composition of claim 44 wherein each fatty acid is, independently, arachidonic acid, oleic acid, lauric acid, caprylic acid, capric, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprate, tricaprate, monoolein, dilaurin, glyceryl 1-monocaprate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, an

acylcarnitine, an acylcholine, or a monoglyceride, a diglyceride or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

47. (previously added) The composition of claim 44 further comprising at least one carrier compound.

48. (previously amended) The composition of claim 47 wherein said carrier compound is selected from the group consisting of polyinosinic acid, dextran sulfate, polycytidylic acid and 4-acetamido-4'-isothiocyano-stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid.

49. (previously added) The composition of claim 45 wherein said oligonucleotide is an antisense oligonucleotide.

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50. (previously amended) The composition of claim 49 wherein said antisense oligonucleotide decreases the expression of a cellular adhesion protein or the rate of cellular proliferation.

51-52. (cancelled)

53. (previously added) The composition of claim 44 wherein said composition is water based.

54. (previously amended) The composition of claim 44 wherein said composition is propylene glycol based.

55. (previously added) The composition of claim 44 wherein said composition comprises less than about 8% water.

56. (cancelled)

57. (previously added) The composition of claim 46 wherein one of said fatty acids is lauric acid and the other of said fatty acids is capric acid.

58. (previously amended) The composition of claim 44 further comprising a bile salt.

59. (previously added) The composition of claim 58 wherein said bile salt is cholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, deoxycholic acid, glucholic acid, glycholic acid, glycodeoxycholic acid, taurocholic acid, taurodeoxycholic acid, chenodeoxycholic acid, ursodeoxycholic acid, sodium tauro-24,25-dihydro-fusidate, sodium glycodihydrofusidate, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

60. (previously amended) The composition of claim 45 wherein said oligonucleotide is in prodrug form.

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61. (previously added) A composition comprising a nucleic acid and capric acid or lauric acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said nucleic acid has a modified nucleobase or a modified sugar residue.

62. (previously added) The composition of claim 61 wherein said nucleic acid is an antisense oligonucleotide.

63. (previously amended) The composition of claim 62 wherein said antisense oligonucleotide decreases the expression of a cellular adhesion protein or the rate of cellular proliferation.

64. (previously amended) The composition of claim 61 wherein said nucleic acid has a cytosine to 5-methyl-cytosine substitution or a 2'-methoxyethoxy modification.

66. (previously amended) A method of delivering an antisense nucleic acid to the intestinal mucosa comprising contacting the alimentary canal with a composition

comprising a nucleic acid and at least two fatty acids, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein said nucleic acid has a cytosine to 5-methyl-cytosine substitution; a 2'-methoxyethoxy modification; a phosphorothioate linkage and a cytosine to 5-methyl-cytosine substitution; or a phosphorothioate linkage and a 2'-methoxyethoxy modification.

67. (previously added) The method of claim 66 wherein said contacting the alimentary canal is sublingual, endoscopic or rectal.

68. (previously added) The method of claim 66 wherein said contacting the alimentary canal is oral.

69. (previously added) The method of claim 66 wherein said nucleic acid is an oligonucleotide.

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70. (previously added) The method of claim 66 wherein each fatty acid is, independently, arachidonic acid, oleic acid, lauric acid, caprylic acid, capric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprate, tricaprate, monoolein, dilaurin, glyceryl 1-monocaprate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, an acylcarnitine, an acylcholine, or a monoglyceride, a diglyceride or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

71. (previously added) The method of claim 66 wherein said composition further comprises at least one carrier compound.

72. (previously added) The method of claim 71 wherein said carrier compound is selected from the group consisting of polyinosinic acid, dextran sulfate, polycytidic acid and 4-acetamido-4'-isothiocyano-stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid.

73. (previously added) The method of claim 69 wherein said oligonucleotide is an antisense oligonucleotide.

74. (previously amended) The method of claim 73 wherein said antisense oligonucleotide decreases the expression of a cellular adhesion protein or the rate of cellular proliferation.

75. (previously added) The method of claim 66 wherein said composition is water based.

76. (previously amended) The method of claim 66 wherein said composition is propylene glycol based.

77. (previously added) The method of claim 66 wherein said composition comprises less than about 8% water.

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79. (previously added) The method of claim 70 wherein one of said fatty acids is lauric acid and the other of said fatty acids is capric acid.

80. (previously amended) The method of claim 66 wherein said composition further comprises a bile salt.

81. (previously added) The method of claim 80 wherein said bile salt is cholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, deoxycholic acid, glucholic acid, glycholic acid, glycodeoxycholic acid, taurocholic acid, taurodeoxycholic acid, chenodeoxycholic acid, ursodeoxycholic acid, sodium tauro-24,25-dihydro-fusidate, sodium glycodihydrofusidate, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

82. (previously added) A method of delivering an antisense nucleic acid to the intestinal mucosa comprising contacting the alimentary canal with a compound comprising a nucleic acid and capric acid or lauric acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

wherein said nucleic acid has a cytosine to 5-methyl-cytosine substitution or a 2`-methoxyethoxy modification.

83. (new) A composition comprising a nucleic acid and at least one fatty acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said nucleic acid has a modified nucleobase, a modified sugar residue, or a modified internucleosidic linkage.

84. (new) The composition of claim 83 wherein said at least one fatty acid is capric acid.

85. (new) The composition of claim 83 wherein said nucleic acid is an antisense oligonucleotide.

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86. (new) The composition of claim 85 wherein said antisense oligonucleotide decreases the expression of a cellular adhesion protein or the rate of cellular proliferation.

87. (new) The composition of claim 83 wherein said nucleic acid has a modified nucleobase or modified sugar residue.

88. (new) The composition of claim 83 wherein said nucleic acid has a cytosine to 5-methyl-cytosine substitution or a 2'-methoxyethoxy modification.

89. (new) A method of enhancing penetration of an antisense nucleic acid across the alimentary canal of an animal comprising administering to said animal the composition of claim 83, wherein said composition enhances penetration of said nucleic acid across the alimentary canal of said animal.

90. (new) The method of claim 89 wherein said administration is oral.

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91. (new) A method of delivering a nucleic acid to the intestinal mucosa comprising contacting the alimentary canal with a composition of claim 83.